God's Plan Series: The Flight from Egypt "Just as God saved Israel through Moses, God now saves us through Jesus!" Matthew 2:13-23

1.	Simil	arities between Mos	ses and Jesus. Read I	Exodus 1:8-2:10 and M	fatthew 2:1-18.	
	a.	Exodus 1:8. King	who	God's Word.		
	Ъ.	Exodus 1:9-18. Kingdom		child	ren to protect His	
	c.	Exodus 2:1-10. Go		n by giving them refug	ge through	
	d.	Exodus 2:10. Both	are	.		
	e.			s power that He can entire is have for us today?	act His plan despite	
2.	. Maintaining the paradox. A paradox is statement that seems self-contradictory but, in reality, expresses a So, for example, it is a paradox that we are simultaneously saint and					
3.	Another example is Jesus as both the priest and the sacrifice.					
	a.	a. Priest: Hebrews 4:14; 5:5-6.				
•	b.	b. Sacrifice John 1:29; 1 Peter 1:19.				
	c. Hymn #624 The Infant Priest Was Holy Born (v. 2-3)					
		2	This great High Pries Was icon of God's ri His hallowed touch b His hand removed in	ghteousness. brought sanctity;		
		3	The holy Lamb unda To God's own altar l While weeping angel This Priest became a	it with flame; s hid their eyes,		

4. In today's text, Jesus is both the One being saved and the One who saves.

	i.	Exodus 4:22-23.				
	ii.	Hosea 11:1.				
	iii.	2 Samuel 7:10-16.				
	iv.	Synecdoche: a figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa (as in <i>Cleveland won by six runs</i>). Ephesians 6:12a, "flesh and blood"; Psalm 44:6, "For not in my bow do I trust."				
b. Jesus as the One who saves.						
	i.	Parting of the Red Sea. Luke 8:24-25.				
	ii.	Feeding the people in the wilderness. John 6:48-51.				
	iii.	God's presence in the cloud. Matthew 17:1-5.				
	iv.	God defeating Israel's enemies. Romans 6:23; 1 Corinthians 15:24-25; Hebrews 2:14-18;				
5. The Exodus was meant to define Israel's beliefs, identity, and obedience. How is Jesus meant to do the same thing?						
a.	a. Beliefs.					
b.	b. Identity.					
c.	Obed	ience.				

a. Jesus as the One being saved.